

IN THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims:

1. (currently amended)A textile dyeing method comprising:

a drying step of installing a core radiating nurturing light to resonate with cell molecules of animals and plants and to activate the cells in a drying chamber equipped with heating means for radiating a far infrared ray to raise temperature in said drying chamber and with ventilating means capable of adjusting the temperature and humidity in said drying chamber, and irradiating the far infrared ray from said heating means and the nurturing light from said core to the natural material in said drying chamber at temperature adjusted by said heating means and said ventilating means to fall within a set temperature range in which a coloring component of the natural material is not altered, thereby drying the natural material into an absolutely dried state while activating the natural material;

a pulverizing step of grinding down the dried natural material obtained in said drying step under cooling, thereby pulverizing the natural material into fine powder of not larger than particle size being passable through at least 80 mesh in terms of sieve standards while temperature is controlled not to exceed said set temperature range; and

a dyeing step of mixing and dispersing the fine powdery natural material obtained in said pulverizing step into a liquid, immersing a textile in the liquid containing the fine powdery natural material in suspended condition, and electrically

charging the textile and the fine powdery natural material into mutually different positive and negative states, thus causing the fine powdery natural material suspended in the liquid to be itself physically attached to the textile by ion adsorption while surface tension and frictional force are developed, as additive adhesion forces, between the textile and the fine powdery natural material, whereby the textile is dyed in the same color as that of the natural material.~~drying a natural material within a set temperature range in which a coloring component of the natural material is hardly altered, thereby bringing the natural material into an absolutely dried state or a state close to the absolutely dried state;~~
~~—— a pulverizing step of pulverizing the dried natural material obtained in said drying step into fine powder of not larger than particle size being passable through at least 80 mesh in terms of sieve standards while controlling temperature of the natural material not to exceed said set temperature range; and~~
~~—— a dyeing step of mixing and dispersing the fine powdery natural material obtained in said pulverizing step into a liquid, and immersing a textile in the liquid containing the fine powdery natural material in suspended condition, thus causing the fine powdery natural material suspended in the liquid to be physically attached to the textile, whereby the textile is dyed in the same color as that of the natural material.~~

2.(Original) The textile dyeing method according to claim 1, wherein the natural material includes all kinds of substances existing in the natural world, and processed and mixed substances thereof.

3.(Original) The textile dyeing method according to claim 1, further comprising a step of decocting the natural material to remove a particular coloring component in the natural material prior to said drying step, thereby adjusting a hue of the fine powdery natural material.

4.(currently amended) The textile dyeing method according to claim 1, wherein pH of the liquid in which the fine powdery natural material is mixed and dispersed in said dyeing step is adjusted in advance. ~~mixed and dispersed liquid in said dyeing step is adjusted in advance.~~

5. (currently amended) A dyed textile a textile is dyed in the same color as that of the natural material by performing:

a drying step of installing a core radiating nurturing light to resonate with cell molecules of animals and plants and to activate the cells in a drying chamber equipped with heating means for radiating a far infrared ray to raise temperature in said drying chamber and with ventilating means capable of adjusting the temperature and humidity in said drying chamber, and irradiating the far infrared ray from said heating means and the nurturing light from said core to the natural material in said drying chamber at temperature adjusted by said heating means and said ventilating means to fall within a set temperature range in which a coloring component of the natural material is not altered, thereby drying the natural material into an absolutely dried state while activating the natural material;

a pulverizing step of grinding down the dried natural material obtained in said drying step under cooling, thereby pulverizing the natural material into fine powder of not larger than particle size being passable through at least 80 mesh in terms of sieve standards while temperature control is performed not to exceed said set temperature range; and

a dyeing step of mixing and dispersing the fine powdery natural material obtained in said pulverizing step into a liquid, immersing a textile in the liquid containing the fine powdery natural material in suspended condition, and electrically charging the textile and the fine powdery natural material into mutually different positive and negative states, thus causing the fine powdery natural material suspended in the liquid to be itself physically attached to the textile by ion adsorption while surface tension and frictional force are developed, as additive adhesion forces, between the textile and the fine powdery natural material.~~A dyed textile wherein a textile is dyed in the same color as that of a natural material by attaching, to the textile by physical action, a fine powdery natural material obtained by drying the natural material within a temperature range in which a coloring component of the natural material is hardly altered, and by pulverizing the dried natural material into fine powder of not larger than particle size being passable through at least 80 mesh in terms of sieve standards.~~

6.(currently amended) A dye produced by performing:

a drying step of installing a core radiating nurturing light to resonate with cell molecules of animals and plants and to activate the cells in a drying chamber

equipped with heating means for radiating a far infrared ray to raise temperature in said drying chamber and with ventilating means capable of adjusting the temperature and humidity in said drying chamber, and irradiating the far infrared ray from said heating means and the nurturing light from said core to the natural material in said drying chamber at temperature adjusted by said heating means and said ventilating means to fall within a set temperature range in which a coloring component of the natural material is not altered, thereby drying the natural material into an absolutely dried state while activating the natural material; and

_____ a pulverizing step of grinding down the dried natural material obtained in said drying step under cooling, thereby pulverizing the natural material into fine powder of not larger than particle size being passable through at least 80 mesh in terms of sieve standards while temperature is controlled not to exceed said set temperature range. A dye produced by drying a natural material within a temperature range in which a coloring component of the natural material is hardly altered, and by pulverizing the dried natural material into fine powder of not larger than particle size being passable through at least 80 mesh in terms of sieve standards.

7.(cancelled).

8. (newly added) The textile dyeing method according to claim 1, wherein when a coating layer covering the fine powdery natural material contains a fibrous substance, the fibrous substance is made projected out of the natural material by drying the natural material in said drying step while said drying chamber is held in a

depressurized state, and the projected fibrous substance is caught by the textile in said dyeing step such that the fine powdery natural material is attached to the textile with higher fastness.

9.) (newly added) The textile dyeing method according to claim 1, further comprising, prior to said drying step, an oil removing step of removing oil from the natural material by immersing the natural material in an alkaline water.

10. (newly added) The textile dyeing method according to claim 1, further comprising, prior to said drying step, a sugar removing step of removing sugar from the natural material by boiling water in which leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre* is put, removing the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre*, cooling the remained water, and immersing the natural material in the cooled water.